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The IDLER. No. 103.

IT very ſeldom happens to Man that his Buſineſs is his Pleaſure. What is done from Neceſſity, is ſo often to be done when againſt the preſent Inclination, and ſo often fills the Mind with Anxiety, that an habitual Diſlike ſteals upon us, and we ſhrink involuntarily from the Remembrance of our Taſk. This is the Reaſon why almoſt every one wiſhes to quit his Employment; he does not like another State, but is diſguſted with his own.

From this Unwillingneſs to perform more than is required of that which is commonly performed with Reluctance, it proceeds that few Authours write their own Lives. Stateſmen, Courtiers, Ladies, Generals and Seamen, have given to the World their own Stories, and the Events with which their different Stations have made them acquainted. They retired to the Cloſet as to a Place of Quiet and Amuſement, and pleaſed themſelves with Writing, becauſe they could lay down the Pen whenever they were weary. But the Authour, however conſpicuous, or however important, either in the publick Eye or in his own, leaves his Life to be related by his Succeſſors, for he cannot gratify his Vanity but by ſacrificing his Eaſe.

It is commonly ſuppoſed that the Uniformity of a ſtudious Life affords no Matter for Narration; but the Truth is, that of the moſt ſtudious Life a great Part paſſes without Study. An Authour partakes of the common Condition of Humanity; he is born and married like another Man; he has Hopes and Fears, Expectations and Diſappointments, Griefs and Joys, and Friends and Enemies, like a Courtier or a Stateſman; nor can I conceive why his Affairs ſhould not excite Curioſity as much as the Whiſper of a Drawing-room, or the Factions of a Camp.

Nothing detains the Reader's Attention more powerfully than deep Involutions of Diſtreſs or ſudden Viciſſitudes of Fortune, and theſe might be abundantly afforded by Memoirs of the Sons of Literature. They are intangled by Contracts which they know not how to fulfill, and obliged to write on Subjects which they do not underſtand. Every Publication is a new Period of Time from which ſome Encreaſe or Declenſion of Fame is to be reckoned. The Gradations of a Hero's Life are from Battle to Battle, and of an Authour's from Book to Book.

Succeſs and Miſcarriage have the ſame Effects in all Conditions. The Proſperous are feared, hated, and flattered; and the Unfortunate avoided, pitied, and deſpiſed. No ſooner is a Book publiſhed than the Writer may judge of the Opinion of the World. If his Acquaintance preſs round him in publick Places, or ſalute him from the other Side of the Street; if Invitations to Dinner come thick upon him, and thoſe with whom he dines keep him to Supper; if the Ladies turn to him when his Coat is plain, and the Footmen ſerve him with Attention and Alacrity, he may be ſure that his Work has been praiſed by ſome Leader of literary Faſhions.

Of declining Reputation the Symptoms are not leſs eaſily obſerved. If the Authour enters a Coffee-houſe, he has a Box to himſelf; if he calls at a Bookſeller's, the Boy turns his Back; and what is the moſt fatal of all Prognoſticks, Authours will viſit him in a Morning, and talk to him Hour after Hour of the Malevolence of Criticks, the Neglect of Merit, the bad Taſte of the Age, and the Candour of Poſterity.

All this modified and varied by Accident and Cuſtom would form very amuſing Scenes of Biography, and might recreate many a Mind which is very little delighted with Conſpiracies or Battles, Intrigues of a Court or Debates of a Parliament: To this might be added all the Changes of the Countenance of a Patron, traced from the firſt Glow which Flattery raiſes in his Cheek, through Ardour of Fondneſs, Vehemence of Promiſe, Magnificence of Praiſe, Excuſe of Delay, and Lamentation of Inability, to the laſt chill Look of final Diſmiſſion, when one grows weary of ſolliciting, and the other of hearing Sollicitation.

Thus copious are the Materials which have been hitherto ſuffered to lie neglected, while the Repoſitories of every Family that has produced a Soldier or a Miniſter are ranſacked, and Libraries are crouded with uſeleſs Folios of State Papers which will never be read, and which contribute nothing to valuable Knowledge.

I hope the Learned will, in Time, know their own Strength and their Value, and inſtead of devoting their Lives to the Honour of thoſe who ſeldom thank them for their Labours, reſolve at laſt to do Juſtice to themſelves.

THE [No. 949.] WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

By THO. TOUCHIT, of *Spring Gardens*, Eſq;

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

IF Hiſtory, as *Cicero* calls it, is the *Lux Temporum*, the "Enlightner of the Times," it is the moſt proper Guide which a public Writer, who treats of Subjects relating to the Times, can make Uſe of. My laſt was upon the Subject of a *Scotch* Militia on the ſame Footing with that of *England*; and as I own and profeſs myſelf to be entirely ignorant of the preſent Diſpoſitions of the *Scots* in general, with Regard to political Matters, I reaſoned hiſtorically from what *had* been to what *might* be. At the ſame Time, I am far from thinking that Kind of Reaſoning to be concluſive upon Gentlemen who have better Opportunities than any one reſiding conſtantly in the ſouthern Parts of the united Kingdoms, to know the actual State of Loyalty in *Scotland* at this Period; and I am apt to think that an Alteration or an Amendment of the Militia Laws in that Part of the Country will be extremely beneficial to the Public, becauſe I perceive the ſame is agreeable to the Sentiments of ſuch Gentlemen.

I muſt, however, be permitted to make a Kind of an hiſtorical Deduction of certain Facts that may tend to illuſtrate and vindicate what I obſerved in my laſt, that my Readers may perceive I mean not the ſmalleſt Reflection upon any Meaſure that my Superiors ſhall think proper to purſue in this Affair. Far from that, my Intention is to vindicate our northern Brethren, and to ſhew that the Spirit of Diſaffection in ſome of them to the Government ſince the Revolution, has been owing rather to their Misfortune than their Fault.

Perhaps, no People in *Europe* have been naturally more wedded to the Principles of Liberty than the Generality of the *Scots* have been in all Ages. But none have been ſo groſsly impoſed upon by factious Hiſtorians and Antiquaries. Read *Boece* and *Buchanan*, the *Scots* are all Savages. Read *M'Kenzie* and *Abercromby*, they are all Slaves. The Fact is, no Nation in the World are more ſwayed by Prejudices and Prepoſſeſſions than the *Scots* are; and tho' no Nation in the World pretends to ſo much Anti-

quity, and ſo fair a Deduction of Hiſtory, none in *Europe* (I will not except the *Swedes* or *Danes*) have ſo few Proofs to give of either. It would appear incredible to my Readers ſhould I tell them, that a People that boaſts of a Monarchy 1800 Years old, has not in their public Archives a ſingle Evidence that they had, as a People, an Exiſtence 400 Years ago.

This I ſpeak not by way of Diſreſpect, but regret that ſo brave a Nation ſhould have been torn by Factions amongſt themſelves, into ſo total a Diſregard and Oblivion of what their real Conſtitution is. Aſk a *Scotſman* at this very Time how he aſcertains a Fact 3 or 400 Years ago, he refers you to *Buchannan*, who refers you to *Boece*, and *Boece*, who wrote about 300 Years ago, can't give you the leaſt Account of the Matter; but tells you of ſome *Sybilline* Books tranſmitted from an old Monaſtery, which never had a Being.

On the other Hand, aſk an *Engliſhman* for a Document to a Fact in the *Engliſh* Hiſtory 7, nay, 800 Years ago, he refers you immediately to original Records now exiſting; if you doubt them, go to the *Tower* of *London*, or the *Britiſh Muſæum*, and there you may be aſcertained as to the Facts.

There is, indeed, one *Scotch* Hiſtorian of greater Antiquity and Credit than either *Boece* or *Buchannan* (whoſe Hiſtories of that Country are no other than Romances) I mean *Fordon*. But I ſcarcely know a ſingle Fact he delivers that is not taken from *Engliſh* Authorities, and, generally too, in the very ſame Words; beſides that, his Relations are ſo lame and inaccurate, that they give no manner of Inſight into the Hiſtory of the Country.

Sed quorſum hæc---But what is all this to the propoſed Militia? Why, gentle Reader, I will tell you: It is an Apology for that miſerable Ignorance which the *Scots* have long laboured under with regard to their own Conſtitution, and which has led them to ſo many dreadful Calamities. They had, indeed, the uninformed Light of Nature to guide them to Liberty in many Periods, but that was often perverted; and in the Memory of ſome living, their Reſentment got ſo much the better of it, that they have been upon the Brink, not only of utter Slavery to themſelves, but have done all they could to entail it upon others. In King *William's* Time, they were foured by the Affair of *Darien*. They went into the Revolution, and embraced the Bleſſings of Liberty, more unanimouſly and readily than the *Engliſh* did. They conſulted plain Senſe, and not metaphyſical unmeaning Diſtinctions; but they felt, as a People, the dreadful Shock, not only of the public Credit, but of their private Fortunes, by their Miſcarriage in the *Darien* Expedition. Their Reſentment, upon this Occaſion, was by no Means unjuſtifiable, but it was highly imprudent, for it led them to oppoſe the only Meaſure that could make them a People of Importance; I mean, the Union. This they did to ſuch a Degree, that Lord *Godolphin*, one of the beſt but moſt timorous Miniſters *England* ever had, was neceſſitated to bribe the *Scots* to their own Well-being, and perſuaded the Queen to give 20,000 l. to the Friends of the Union. The Reader may laugh; but Fact is Fact; and nothing is more certain, than that this 20,000l. was moſt ſcrupulouſly divided: For the Earl of *Gloſgow*, who had the Diſpoſal of it, managed ſo judiciouſly, that he paid all Ranks of Peers and People, from 12,325 l. to the Lord Commiſſioner (who, by the bye, was a very venal Tool to the Court of *England*) down to 111 2s. paid to the Lord *Bamf*, one of the *Scotch* Peers.

This was an inexcuſable Act of Corruption in a Whig Miniſtry; but when the Tories came in Power, they were guilty of a Meaſure far more inexcuſable. The Whig Donation was diſtributed amongſt the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the *Low Land* Countries. The *Highland* Chieftains took that amiſs, and the Earl of *Oxford*, in Conformity to her Majeſty's own Inclinations, ſweetened the Chieftains of the *Highlanders*, by Penſions, Places, Commiſſions, and every Thing that could keep them quiet.---They were true *Swiſſes*; they made their Bargain fairly; and one *M'Donald* of *Glengary*, who afterwards proved a moſt notorious Rebel, in the Name of all the Reſt, offered, if the ſame Penſions and Encouragements were continued, that they would be loyal Friends to the Government. King *George* I. who, at his Acceſſion to the Throne of *Great Britain*, had a moſt excellent Miniſtry, magnanimouſly deſpiſed this inſolent Tender of Duty, which produced the Rebellion in the Year 1715. Through the Lenity of the Government, upon the Suppreſſion of that Rebellion, the Embers of Diſſatisfaction ſtill continued, till it broke out, in full Blaze, in the Year 1745.

From this ſhort Deduction, nothing can be more plain, than that the *Scots* in general are the moſt ignorant, uninformed People, with regard to their own Conſtitution, of any upon the Face of the Globe; and that, though they know how to make uſe of Arms when they are put into their Hands, yet their Sentiments of Liberty are yet too crude to be truſted with them, excepting under very wiſe Reſtrictions.

I am, yours,
BRITANNICUS.

SPRING:

Or an INVITATION *to the* Country.

NOW verdure cloaths again the naked field,
And birds begin, in cluſt'ring trees, to build;
The Thruſh now hails with ſongs the infant ſpring,
And Larks with muſick make the vallies ring,
The Cuckow too her notes renews again,
And flow'ry verdure cloaths the diſtant plain;
The winter's ſnow is chas'd from off the hills,
And radiant Sol has op'd the confin'd rills;
Freſh buds the leafleſs trees again adorn,
And Colin, with his pipe, ſalutes the morn.
Then come, my Delia, come my beauteous love,
To taſte thoſe joys, and all their pleaſures prove;
No winter's blaſt ſhall thy ſoft ſkin invade,
Spring is our ſhelter, and bright Sol our ſhade;
Come, taſte thoſe ſweets where innocence doth reign,
Come, ſee the flowers ariſe upon the plain,
Come, hear the birds within the duſky groves,
Come, hear the Larks rehearſe their faithful loves,
Come, Delia, come, e're winter blaſts return,
While ſpring with flow'rs the verdant plains adorn.

L. M. H.

Monday, MARCH 24.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Copenhagen, March 1.

THE King of Denmark, whoſe health ſeems to have been rather mended by his late illneſs, not only appears at the apartments and balls at Court, but has alſo begun again, as uſual, to accept of entertainments in town. His Daniſh Majeſty, from his particular regard to the Princes of Heſſe Caſſel, has juſt given the regiment of Falſter (infantry) to Prince Charles. At the ſame time Prince Frederick received the rank of Colonel in his Daniſh Majeſty's ſervice, and will probably not be long without a regiment. To-morrow this Court goes into a mourning of three weeks for the late Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

Copenhagen, March 8. Chriſtian Friderick Count Moltke, eldeſt ſon of the Grand Marſhal, is conſtituted Marſhal of the Court. 'Tis ſaid the King of Denmark intends this ſummer to take a turn again into Holſtein, in order to view his troops. The time for his departure is not yet fixed; but in all probability it will not be till the middle of June. Yeſterday morning the Jutland, of 70 guns, the Falſter, of 30, and the Amack, of 12, three new built ſhips, were launched from the royal wharf.

Lisbon, March 10. On the 7th inſt. in the evening, his Britannick Majeſty's ſhip the Windſor, having on board the Earl of Kinnoul, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to this Court, anchored below the caſtle of Belem; and the Hon. Mr. Hay, his Britannick Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Sir Henry Frankland, Conſul General, immediately went on board. The next morning, being the time appointed for his Excellency to go on ſhore, three of his moſt Faithful Majeſty's barges came along-ſide of the Windſor to receive him and his retinue. The Captains of the Windſor, and of three frigates which were in the river Tagus, attended him in their barges to the ſhore, and the ſaid ſhips, as well as two packet-boats, all ſaluted him, as did the caſtle of Belem when he paſſed it. At his Excellency's arrival at the ſtairs above Belem, he was received by the Conde d'Avintes, who was nominated by the King of Portugal for that purpoſe, and conducted by him, in one of the King's coaches, preceded by two others, with his retinue, to his houſe.

Hague, March 11. The French have made a ſhew of attacking the chain, in the front of the quarters of that part of the Allied army cantoned in the country of Heſſe, with a body of 4 or 5000 men, but without any ſucceſs. It was on the 29th of laſt month, that one body came to Marpurg, and took away two hoſtages; they broke the gates of the town, but were forced to abandon it, by the fire of the caſtle, from whence ſome huſſars purſued them, and took ſeveral priſoners. They appeared likewiſe before Hombourg, Alſfeldt, and Hertzberg, but did not venture to attack them: ſo that their expedition proved ineffectual. By letters from Saxony of the 4th inſtant, every thing remained quiet in thoſe parts. [*Gazette.*]

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

Vienna, March 8. Our enemies in Saxony are beginning to draw in all their advanced poſts. They have already removed their magazines from Freyberg and Chemnitz, and have abandoned Naumbourg. The Prince de Lowenſtein is endeavouring to make them quit Gorlitz. Marſhal Daun is of opinion that the King of Pruſſia's firſt operations will be directed againſt Dreſden; therefore he has redoubled his precautions.

Prague, March 10. Gen. Laudohn is gone into the Upper Sileſia. The troops which are to form his army are leaving their quarters, and will be aſſembled immediately. The enemies are tranſporting their magazines from Neiſs and

Coſel to Breſlau; and it is thought they will have an intrenched camp under the walls of that capital.

Wartzbourg, March 11. Erfurth has been ſurprized again, and the Pruſſians carried off from thence laſt Thurſday twelve noſtages.

Amſterdam, March 16. Letters from Copenhagen affirm that the King of Denmark has refuſed to open the paſſage of the Sound to an Engliſh ſquadron; at the ſame time declaring, that if they undertake to force it, and ſucceed, all the ports of Denmark ſhall be ſhut againſt the Engliſh men of war. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

Paris, March 15. The Aſſembly of the Clergy have anſwered the expectations of the Nation and the intentions of the Government, in unanimouſly granting the Free Gift of ſixteen millions of livres demanded by the King.

Dunkirk, March 12. The loſs of the brave Thurot, whom our town had in a manner adopted, afflicts us much; but is not irreparable. Capt. Delille, one of our townſmen, (who took the Thames Turkeyman) has proclaimed himſelf his ſucceſſor.

St. Malo, Feb. 28. The ſhips and frigates in the Vilaine have been re-armed and rigged in 4 days, and are all ready to go out ſince the 21ſt of this month; ſo that the only difficulty remaining is to eſcape the Engliſh, two of whoſe ſhips the King's Officers ſaid would be able to deſtroy the whole ſquadron on going out of the river ſhip by ſhip.

Bruſſels, March 14. They have received orders at Toulon to build ſtocks there with free-ſtone, and upon piles, for the conſtruction of men of war of the firſt rate.

Madrid, March 4. There's no certainty yet of the deſtination of our armament by land and ſea. 'Tis only the vulgar who talk of an expedition to Barbary. The Corſairs of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, are not the moſt dangerous enemies to our navigation. However, the Court is ſilent, and the Engliſh Ambaſſador affects the greateſt ſecurity.

LONDON.

Whitehall, March 20. This day the Right Hon. Wellbore Ellis, Eſq; was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, March 22. The King has been pleaſed, in conſideration of the many great and eminent ſervices rendered unto his Majeſty by Charles Watſon, Eſq; deceaſed, late Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majeſty's fleet, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in the Eaſt-Indies, to grant unto Charles Watſon, Eſq; only ſon of the ſaid Charles Watſon, and to his heirs male, the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint James Wallace, Eſq; Sir Francis Haſkins Eyles Stiles, Bart. the Honourable Horatio Townſhend, Francis Vernon, Eſqrs. Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. Robert Pell, Eſq; together with John Rule, Eſq; Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's Navy Royal.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint John Paul Yvonnet, Edward Montagu, Robert Coney, and John Cowland, together with John Bridger the Younger, Eſqs. to be Commiſſioners for Appeals, and regulating the duties of Exciſe.

Saville-Houſe, March 20. This day M. Alt, Miniſter from his moſt Serene Highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, had a private audience of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward. And afterwards of her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Auguſta, at Leiceſter-Houſe.

The Bounties and Rewards to Seamen and able-bodied Landmen, voluntarily offering themſelves to ſerve on board his Majeſty's Navy, are extended to the 10th Day of May next. *Gazette.*

We hear that the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Eſq; will ſhortly be created a Peer of England.

We hear that ſeveral perſons of diſtinction (beſides thoſe whoſe names have been already mentioned) will ſoon be created Peers of Great Britain.

They write from Stettin, that that city is full of recruits, who are exerciſed continually; they reckon the garriſon is 14,000 ſtrong, including the recruits. Many houſes have from 20 to 30 men billetted upon them.

They write from Liege of the 7th of March, that great alterations have been made in the political ſyſtem of France. When the negotiations for a peace were firſt broke off, France was to employ only twenty battalions and eighteen ſquadrons on the Lower Rhine; but ſhe is now ſending thither forty battalions and fifty-two ſquadrons, which will make an army of 150,000 men. The people of Liege expected to have been exempted from giving a paſſage through their country to theſe troops, but the French Court has juſt demanded a paſſage for thirteen battalions and nineteen ſquadrons.

Letters have been received in Holland from France, intimating, that this army will be divided into three bodies, the moſt conſiderable of which will be under the command of the Duke de Broglio, and the ſecond under the Count de St. Germaine, which will act in concert with the third, the command of which will probably be given to M. d'Armentieres, or the Chevalier de Muys.

Since the year 1736 the reigning Duke of Brunſwic has been Colonel Proprietary of a regiment of infantry in the ſervice of the houſe of Auſtria, known by the name of Old Wolfenbuttel; which the Empreſs has juſt thought proper to declare vacant, and has given it to Gen. Laudohn, who is to keep alſo his two battalions of grenadiers.

They write from Genoa, that Sig. Gio. Franciſco Brignola de Sales, late Doge of that Republic, died the 14th paſt, in an advanced age. He was Commiſſary General during laſt war to the French and Spaniſh armies in Italy.

At the ball in Holland on account of the Princeſs Caroline's marriage, a ſharper ſtole no leſs than ten Ladies gold watches, but was at length taken in the fact, and ſent to goal.

A lad of fifteen years old, ſervant to an officer of the garriſon of Copenhagen, having committed a robbery, ſhut himſelf up in his maſter's chamber with three loaded muſkets, reſolving to ſhoot any body that ſhould come to apprehend him: a Smith being ſent for to pick the lock or break open the door, the young felon ſucceſſively diſcharged the three pieces, and wounded the landlady of the houſe, a ſervant maid, and a boy that came to aſſiſt them. His ammunition being ſpent, he was ſecured.

Advices from Paris, by the way of Bruſſels, inform us, that a frigate is to ſail forthwith from Port l'Orient for the Eaſt Indies, and will call at Rochefort for two ſhips that are to go thither in company with her.

About 14 days ago a boat from Jerſey was at St. Maloes, at which time twelve privateers were out from thence upon a cruize, and ſeveral others would be ready to put to ſea in about three weeks.

On Saturday the Diſpatch ſloop ſailed from the Downs on a cruize; and ſome other ſmall ſhips are ordered to ſea in queſt of the French privateers.

There is advice received that ſeven privateers, chiefly ſmall, are ſailed from Dunkirk, and ſeven cutters from Calais; alſo that two privateers of 24 nine pounders, and 380 men, ſailed from St. Maloes the 7th inſtant.

A Dutch ſhip, Jacob Jonkes, Maſter, was loſt on the 5th inſt. between St. Andero and Bayonne, and the crew periſhed.

On Wedneſday the 12th inſt. the Weazle ſloop of war, Capt. Boles, having on board 84 of the French officers and ſoldiers taken in the late engagement with M. Thurot, arrived in the Bay of Dublin from the Iſle of Man, but the wind blowing ſtrong at Weſt, they could not be landed as was intended.

Several letters are come to hand to Merchants in London, from Cape Coaſt, directed by the ſhip Induſtry, Capt. Ferguſon; which ſhip was bound from Cape Coaſt to the Leeward Iſlands or Jamaica; the ſaid letters were forwarded from Porta Prince, Hiſpaniola, to New York, and brought thence by the Jupiter, Bull, and have been opened by the enemy; therefore it is imagined the Induſtry muſt be taken.

The Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms have offered a reward of 20 l. for apprehending any of the offenders concerned in obſtructing the Cuſtom-houſe Officers in their attempt to board a ſmuggling cutter at Eaſt Dean in Suſſex, on the 14th inſtant, by which means a great quantity of uncuſtomed goods were run out of the ſaid cutter.

The States of Holland, in conſideration of the diminution and dearneſs of the horned cattle, by the diſtemper in that Republick, have revoked an edict forbidding the bringing in of cattle into the Seven Provinces. By this repeal the free importation of cattle from Denmark and Jutland by ſea, and the driving of them by land, in caſe the drovers are provided with proper certificates from the Magiſtrates of their reſpective Provinces, are to be granted for the months of April and May next.

Letters from Dublin bring an account, that a conſiderable number of counterfeit guineas have been diſperſed there, which upon trial were found to be compoſed of latten and ſome other mixture, and that diligent ſearch was making after the authors and diſperſers of this baſe coin.

The long conteſted election of a Lecturer of St. Lawrence Jury is yet undetermined. The referees who were to decide upon the legality of the diſputed voters, we hear, gave a majority in favour of Dr. Stebbing; but the Rector of the pariſh ſeeing reaſon to withhold the uſe of his pulpit, the Biſhop of London has taken the affair under his Lordſhip's conſideration, and is expected ſoon to determine the merits.

On Thurſday laſt as one Richard Hulkam, a Farmer's man of Baſingſtoke, was going home with his maſter's team, a few miles from Reading, he had the misfortune to fall down juſt before the wheels of the waggon, which went over his body and killed him on the ſpot.

Laſt Friday Samuel Wilſon was committed to the Poultry Compter by Sir William Stephenſon for forgery.

On Thurſday were conveyed from his late dwelling houſe in Old Palace-yard, and interred in his family vault at Deptford, the remains of George Shelvocke, Eſq; Fellow of the Royal Society, and late Secretary of the General Poſt Office, which employment he enjoyed upwards of 18 years, and ever diſcharged all the duties of his office with the utmoſt integrity and ability. He was one of the greateſt Travellers of his time, a Gentleman of univerſal knowledge, and well known by his writings and accompliſhments to the learned world. His generous ſoul ever delighted in acts of benevolence; he ſought out for, and ever took pleaſure in rewarding merit; he was a tender huſband, a diſintereſted and ſincere friend, and ſhone in every part of life: many will want, but few will find his equal.

Yeſterday morning the corpſe of Gen. Onſlow was carried from his late dwelling in Cavendiſh-ſquare, in order to be interred at Thames Ditton in Surry.

'Tis ſaid a great quantity of gold is coining into quarter guineas at the Tower, for the more ready change of the large gold coin.

Laſt Wedneſday the two gold medals, given annually by his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, for the beſt Claſſical Learning, were adjudged to Mr. Tye, of St. John's College, and Mr. Drake of Caius College, Batchelors of Arts.

At a meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce on Wedneſday laſt, for the beſt model in clay of a baſſo relieve, of invention, the ſubject Jephtha's rath vow, a premium of 40 guineas was given to Mr. Joſeph Nollekens.

The young woman in man's apparel, who was committed to Southwark Bridewell, by Juſtice Clark, for further examination, by the name of Samuel Bundy, for defrauding a young woman of money and apparel, by marrying her, gives the following account of herſelf: She ſays ſhe is 20 years old, that ſeven years ſince ſhe was ſeduced from her mother (who then and now lives near Smithfield) by a Limner, who debauched her; that the day after, to avoid the purſuit of her mother, or any diſcovery of her, ſhould any advertiſements appear, he dreſſed her in boy's apparel, and adopted her for his ſon, by the above name; with him ſhe was a year; at length they ſeparated, and ſhe took one voyage to ſea, which kept her employed more than 12 months, in which voyage ſhe performed the ſeveral duties of a Sailor; that ſome time after ſhe came from ſea, ſhe bound herſelf to Mr. Angel, a Painter, in the Green Walk near Paris Garden-ſtairs, in the pariſh of Chriſt Church, Surry, with whom ſhe continued a year, lying with her maſter when they were in the country at work, and that without the leaſt diſcovery whatſoever: Whilſt with Mr. Angel, ſhe was taken notice of by a young woman who lived at the King's Head in Gravel-lane, Southwark, to whom ſhe was duly married at a neighbouring church near ſix months ſince: Quitting her Maſter upon ſome diſpute between them, ſhe was obliged to depend upon her wife for ſupport, who expended her money and pawned her cloaths for her mate's maintainance, which is the fraud ſhe is charged with: The adopted huſband ſays, the wife ſoon diſcovered the miſtake ſhe had made, but was determined for ſome time not to expoſe the matter. Since marriage ſhe entered on board the Prince Frederick man of war at Chatham; but ran away from it, for fear the great number of hands on board ſhould diſcover her ſex. She afterwards entered on board a merchant-ſhip, with about 20 hands, which (ſhe ſays) ſhe approved of much; but ran away from that to return to the wife, whom (ſhe ſays) ſhe dearly loves; and there ſeems a ſhow of love, or friendſhip, on the other ſide, as ſhe keeps the priſoner company in her confinement. The priſoner makes a very good figure as a man, and in her proper dreſs cannot fail of being a very agreeable woman. She is a very good work-woman at ſhoe-making and painting; declares ſhe never knew any other man but her ſeducer; ſhe has made herſelf known, ſent for her mother, and appears to be a very ſenſible woman.

A few nights ago the chambers of Mr. Montague of Lincoln's-inn were robbed in the following manner: Some villains ſpliced two ladders together, and placed them againſt the dead wall at the bottom of Cary ſtreet, got in at the two pair of ſtairs window, ſtole a very conſiderable ſum of money, and got off undiſcovered.

On Friday laſt John Yates was committed to Kingſton goal, by the Bailiffs of that corporation; charged on the oath of William Roſe, and others, with ſetting fire to the dwelling-houſe of the ſaid William Roſe, at Coomb-Neal, in the county of Surry.

Tueſday, March 25.

IRELAND.

Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

Martis, 11 Die Martii, 1760.

THE Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Rigby informed the Houſe, that he was commanded by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint them, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to return a moſt gracious anſwer to the Addreſs of this Houſe; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table; and the ſame was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members being uncovered) and is as followeth:

"GEORGE R.

"HIS Majeſty thanks the Houſe of Commons for their affectionate Addreſs. The repeated aſſurances of their chearful concurrence in ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for the ſupport of the honour and dignity of his Crown, and the defence of the kingdom of Ireland, are highly agreeable to his Majeſty; and his Majeſty firmly relies on the continuance of the ſpirit, in ſupport of ſuch further preparations as may be found neceſſary for the effectual attainment of thoſe ſalutary ends. G. R."

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to draw up an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, for his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of this Houſe.

Mercurii, 12 Die Martii, 1760.

Sir Robert Deane reported from the Committee appointed to draw up an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, for his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of this Houſe, That they had drawn up an addreſs accordingly; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table; where the ſame was read, and is as follows:

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our moſt humble thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of this Houſe.

"Your Majeſty's favourable acceptance of the zeal and affection of your faithful Commons, will confirm them in their reſolution, to do every thing in their power, for the ſupport of the dignity and honour of your crown, and the ſecurity and defence of this kingdom."

An amendment was propoſed to be made to the addreſs, by adding the following paragraph:

"But the faithful repreſentatives of a moſt dutiful and loyal people, beg leave humbly to repreſent to your Majeſty the low ſtate of public credit in this kingdom, and the delay and difficulty that has already occurred, in endeavouring to raiſe part of the ſums, voted this ſeſſion of Parliament; and to lament our misfortune at this time, in not being able, as we are willing, to provide for any further preparations than thoſe, which your Majeſty, in your great goodneſs and wiſdom, hath been already pleaſed to direct."

Which paſſed in the negative.

Cork, March 13. The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of this city, have unanimouſly ordered the freedom of the ſaid city to be preſented, in gold boxes, to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; and Admiral Hawke, whoſe great and eminent ſervices to our gracious King and happy conſtitution, have raiſed the warmeſt ſenſe of love and gratitude in the breaſts of all his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects. And,

They have alſo ordered the freedom of the ſaid city to be preſented, in ſilver boxes, to the Captains Elliott, Clements, and Logie, of his Majeſty's frigates the Æolus, Pallas, and Brilliant, for their gallant conduct in purſuing, attacking, and defeating the French ſquadron, commanded by M. Thurot.

Yeſterday arrived at Cove his Majeſty's ſhips Dunkirk, of 60 guns, Capt. Digby, and Coventry, of 28 guns, Capt. Button, with the Ducheſs of Hamilton tranſport, from Quiberon Bay, where they left all well.

Now at Kinſale, the Æolus, of 32 guns, Commodore Elliott; Pallas, of 36, Clements; and Brilliant, of 36, Logie; with their prizes, the Marſhal Belleiſle, of 44, Le Blond, of 32, and Terpſichore, of 24 guns; two Indiamen, &c.

Dublin, March 18. Sunday above 160 feet of the Batchelor's-Kay wall, and 100 feet of the pavement, gave way, and fell into the Liffey.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Stamford, March 20. On Saturday laſt one Goodhall, a Scotchman, was taken near this place, by the drivers of two poſt-chaiſes, for a robbery he had committed on the highway near Alconbury-Weſton. He had a companion with him, who goes by the name of Davenport, but his real name is Holbrooke, an Iriſhman, a Watch-Engraver, and had lived in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London: He was likewiſe purſued and taken in bed laſt Sunday morning at Newark. Goodhall had about him when taken, a ſmall blunderbuſs, and a brace of piſtols. He has made a large confeſſion, & given information of a third aſſociate, who is in London, who has been a ſharer with them in ſeveral of their robberies.

Liverpool, March 21. Laſt Friday the compting-houſe of Mr. William Waterworth, in Drury-lane, was robbed by perſons unknown, who broke thro' the window, ſearched the drawers, left ſeveral bills, and took away about 30l. in caſh.

And on Saturday night the compting-houſe of Mr. Joſeph Brooks, Merchant, was broke open and robbed of a ſum of money, by ſome perſon who appeared to have been well acquainted with the deſks, drawers, &c. but did little or no further damage, not having taken any bills.

Canterbury, March 22. On Monday a Dutch boy ran aſhore on the North Sand Head, when ſeveral boats from Broad ſtairs went off to her aſſiſtance; but ſhe proving to be a quarentine, they were obliged to come aſhore without boarding her: ſhe came from Nantes, laden with currants, bound to Amſterdam; the people ſaved themſelves in their boat.

LONDON.

According to letters from Hamburg, of the 9th inſtant, the Pruſſian brown huſſars, with three battalions of infantry, had advanced to Frauſtadt in Poland, and had chaſtiſed the Jews there for buying the plunder from the Ruſſian Coſſacks, which they had taken from the Pruſſian ſubjects.

A letter from Hamburgh mentions, that in the Lower Luſatia, every perſon fit to bear arms (the Nobleſſe not excepted) is forced into the Electorate of Brandenburgh; together with all horſes, oxen, and ſheep that can be procured.

Yeſterday a great number of young recruits, lately enliſted into General Elliot's new raiſed regiment of light horſe, marched off from their quarters at Hammerſmith, for Dorſetſhire, where they are to be mounted and trained.

A ſufficient number of recruits marched off laſt week to fill up the regiment under the command of Sir Charles Howard now in Germany; amongſt them is a Drummer, who for ſome time hath been in that regiment, and came over to recruit, who is a Baronet, his name is John Belford, his father enjoyed the title, and ſome time ſince died in Scotland.

We hear that 500 Highlanders were landed from on board ſome ſhips in the Downs laſt Wedneſday, who marched for Dover and Folkſtone, in their way to Portſmouth.

We are assured that Dr. Armstrong is appointed Physician General to the army in Germany, and that he will very soon set out, with several General Officers, who are going over to join the army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

Last Wednesday the first embarkation of the regiment of horse carrabineers was made from Dublin on board the Kildare, Capt. M'Cullogh, and the Race Horse, Capt. Norman, on their way to Germany; they are to be followed immediately by Gen. Honeywood's horse, several other vessels being engaged for that service.

On Saturday last a considerable number of horses for remounting the light cavalry in Germany, went over Westminster Bridge for Gravesend, to be shipped on board the transports for Embden.

The same day a considerable number of recruits raised in the counties of Surry and Kent, for Sir Robert Rich's regiment of dragoons, marched thro' Westminster for Northamptonshire, to join the said regiment, which at present is quartered there.

The ten men to be added to each company of the foot guards, are to augment the same to 100 men each, and to replace others that have been appointed Serjeants and Corporals in the new raised troops.

Yesterday as a waggon was passing over London-bridge, laden with military baggage, it was stopped by the Toll-gatherers, who insisted upon being paid the usual toll; but the soldiers who guarded the waggon, insisted on going toll-free, as the baggage was for his Majesty's troops now abroad in Germany: whereupon great altercation ensued, and would probably have ended in bloodshed, had not a peaceable Quaker, at that instant passing by, put an end to the squabble, by paying the toll himself, and desiring both parties to be satisfied.

As what renders this nation a terror to our enemies is our floating batteries, the more speedily and effectually manning his Majesty's ships of war upon any emergent occasion ought to be seriously considered. Were forty shillings per month allowed to every able seaman, and so in proportion to others, 'till qualified, all things considered, the nation would be at less expence for seamen than they are at present, estimating the charges of pressing, allowances to Constables, bounty money, &c. &c. This encouragement would induce all good sailors to serve his Majesty, and there would be no occasion for pressing, which is attended with many dangerous consequences; and to a free people, not any ways relishing. And when there was only occasion for such a number of seamen, those discharged to have 5 l. per annum, and regularly registered where they live; that, when wanted, they should repair to their duty.

M. Maubert has an excellent talent of adapting himself to the circumstances of the times, and consoling his Majesty of France's good subjects. Before De la Clue's and M. Conflans's defeat, by Adm. Boscawen and Hawke, no doubt was made by him that those two Royal Squadrons were, after beating our fleets, to land their troops in this kingdom, and make us agree to such terms of peace as they should dictate; now in an article from Dunkirk, in his last Gazette, after mentioning the capture of the Thames, Capt. Saunders, by two privateers, he says, "We are assured the Ministry will encourage these private armaments, as it is a sort of war which will do more harm to England than could be effected by two Royal Squadrons, as they will be obliged to send convoys with their trading ships, and will keep their squadrons at sea.

Advices from Pittsburg confirm that that garrison was plentifully provided with all necessaries, and that barracks were erected to contain 800 men, for the better defence of Philadelphia, &c.

On Saturday last a patent passed the great seal, appointing his Grace George Duke of Marlborough Lord Lieut. of the county of Oxford.

Last Thursday arrived at Plymouth the Cambridge man of war, Adm. Holmes, Dublin, Sir James Douglas, and a frigate, with the trade under convoy for the West Indies.

Letters from St. Kitt's of the 6th of February mention, six French men of war being arrived at Martinico.

The Friendship, Thompson, from London to St. Kitt's, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Mercury, Harding, from Bristol to Barbadoes, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Catherine, Halleran, bound to Limerick, is taken and carried into Alicant.

A Copy of a Letter from a Scots Sailor to his Wife in Leith.

'*Dear Jenny*,

'This is to let you know, that I am well in 'a dungeon at Dunkirk, God be blessed for it; 'hoping to hear the same from you and all 'friends. Tell Mrs. Hodge I bought her stuff-'ing, but it is gane; tell Jean I bought her 'gown, and it is gane too; I bought an anker 'of brandy and gin to ourselves, but Jenny, that 'is gane, and a's gane; for the French dogs un-'rigged me in an instant, and left me nought 'but a greasy jacket of their ain. But, Jenny, 'I have sixpence a day from the King of Eng-'land, God bless him; I have bread and water 'from the French King, God c—se him. Out 'of the sixpence a day, I have saved as meikle as 'bought me a knife, a fork, and a wee coggie. 'Jenny, keep a good heart; for I'll get out of 'this yet, and win meikle good siller, and get a 'bottom of my ain too; and then have at the 'French dogs. I am, &c.'

Lately one Matthew Postlethwait, a Porter who plied for many years in Devereux-court, Temple-bar, told an Undertaker at the White-Lion in Wych-street, Drury lane, that he was confident he should be the next person the Undertaker would bury, and accordingly desired him to take measure of his body, in order to make his coffin; the Undertaker immediately complied, and allowed a few inches for the extension of his body after death; on the measurement he went home, acquainted his wife with the transaction, took to his bed, and died the same evening exactly at half an hour past ten o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, a bullock went into the entry of Mr. Hill, a Baker, the corner of Windmill-court, Pye-Corner, Smithfield, and meeting no opposition, went up two pair of stairs, and lay down upon the landing place, and in lying down burst open the door of the back room, and greatly frighted a woman-lodger that happened to be in it; some drovers followed him up, and with ropes dragged him down, but just as they had got him to the bottom of the stairs, he broke loose, and ran up stairs into the garret, and looked out of the window several times, to the no small diversion of the mob; he was at length got down, and what is remarkable, though he was a large beast of the Holderness breed, and the stairs very narrow, there was but little damage done.

Yesterday morning thirty-seven felons were conducted from Newgate to Black-friars, and put on board a close lighter, which carried them on board the transport ship at Blackwall; the transports from several of the county goals were put on board at the same time.

One night last week as Mr. Hall, a Linen-draper in Chilwell-street, with his apprentice, were shutting up shop, two fellows found means to steal nine pieces of Irish cloth; one of them was dressed in a skin of a large dog. They had artfully contrived to put pieces of bricks into the grooves of the windows to impede the sliding of the shutters, and make them the longer putting up.

Wednesday, March 26.

From the London Gazette.

Rome, March 8.

A Few days ago M. Carali, the Treasurer General, with Messr. Forti and Rubini, attended by four Architects and Engineers, set out from hence for Fiumicino, to examine that harbour, and to cause it to be repaired immediately, the sea having so much damaged its entry, as to greatly obstruct all vessels coming up the Tyber to this city with provisions and other necessaries. On the 28th, notice was sent here from Civita Vecchia of the arrival at that port of a transport with 225 Jesuits from Lisbon. [*Gazette:*

Advices by two Mails from Holland.

Petersburg, Feb. 22. On the 14th her Imperial Majesty dined at the High Chancellor Woronzoff's. The Field Marshal Count Soltikoff is not yet arrived. The first of our military operations will be the siege of Colberg, in order to raise magazines there for the campaign.

Stockholm, March 4. Our army in Pomerania is to be reinforced with 4 or 5000 men in the month of May, and not 10,000, as was lately given out; recruits for this purpose are actually raising in the several provinces of the kingdom.

Major Schwatzer, who was exchanged for the Prussian Major Kalckstein, has orders to negociate with that officer, the exchange of the respective prisoners at Friedenland, in Mecklenbourg, upon the footing of the cartel, lately concluded between the Russians and Prussians.

Berlin, March 8. The King is taking the most efficacious measures to take the field early, and to be beforehand with his enemies. Large magazines are forming in Saxony, Pomerania, and Silesia, and daily additions made to them. His Majesty's forces will compose three armies. The first, which will be formed in Silesia under Prince Henry, is destined to act against the Russians; it will consist of eight battalions of grenadiers, 36 battalions of fusileers, and 52 squadrons of horse. The army that is to act in Saxony, and of which the King reserves to himself the command, will consist of 62 battalions and 106 squadrons. The troops that are to be employed in Pomerania will amount to 23 battalions and 45 squadrons. By this list, which may be depended upon, the forces which the King will have in the field this year will amount in all to 129 battalions and 203 squadrons.

Berlin, March 13. The army which the King has destined to act against the Russians, and which is to consist of 40,000 men, will assemble in the neighbourhood of Coslin, and be commanded in chief by Prince Henry of Prussia, who will have under him the Generals Forcade, Grabow, Platen, and Norman. Near 20,000 men have been detached from Saxony to join this army, and a part of those troops has already passed Copenick.

The Queen and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family are to set out for Magdeburgh about the middle of next week, but most of the Ministers will remain here.

Hamburgh, March 14. The Russian troops under Gen. Tottleben are almost masters of all the Further Pomerania, where they are raising heavy contributions. The Prussians, who are in the Hither Pomerania, have detached several parties into Mecklenbourg; but the Swedes have just sent to Gustrow a detachment of 900 men to dislodge them from that country.

The King of Prussia will open the campaign in Saxony by the 20th of this month, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in Westphalia within 15 days. That Prince had an interview the 4th inst. with the new Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel at Willemsthal, and on the 8th had a long conference at Bamelen with the reigning Duke of Brunswick and the Hereditary Prince.

Vienna, March 5. Several General Officers, with whose conduct Marshal Daun is dissatisfied, have, at his desire, been recalled.

Breſlau, March 7. The Auſtrians are in motion in the Upper Silesia; but, by means of the ſage meaſures taken by his Majeſty, we hope to be able to prevent their penetrating farther into our province.

Franckfort on the Mayne, March 13. As the diſpoſitions of the Allies indicate that they are to take the field early, the Duke de Broglio has ordered the Saxon and Wurtemberg troops to hold themſelves ready to march out of their winter quarters.

Franckfort, March 15. The allies are already in the field. We are in great confuſion. Some people think they will march directly hither, others that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick will fall upon the army of the Empire. We have even a rumour that this is already executed, but we are not at liberty to write all we know.

Paris, March 14. The army under Marſhal Broglio will ſoon take the field, and 20 battalions, with as many ſquadrons, are going to reinforce it. Our magazines in Germany are already abundantly provided with all ſorts of proviſions and military ſtores. The Count de Maillebois is appointed to command under Prince Xaverius the body of Saxons in the King's pay. Recruiting goes on here very ſucceſsfully, as abundance of diſcharged Footmen, &c. are forced to inliſt for want of bread: nevertheleſs, peace is now talked of more than ever.

Paris, March 15. We are undoing all that was done in the famous bed of Juſtice. Our having ſo much as a ſingle ſquadron at ſea, depends upon the ſhips getting out of Vilaine river. The King is much chagrined; ſome ſay at news from Madrid; but at Court they ſay we have received a check in the Indies.

Hague, March 18. The Engliſh, French, and Pruſſian Miniſters have each had a ſeparate conference this morning with the Deputies of the Aſſembly of the States General.

Hague, March 20. The Miniſters who reſide here on the parts of the Kings of France, England, and Pruſſia, diſpatched the day before yeſterday each of them an expreſs to their reſpective Courts; and it is preſumed they carry ſome new propoſitions of peace.

In the mean time, we have advice from the Weteravia, that a large body of French troops, with a conſiderable train of artillery, was advancing towards the country of Fulde, in order to diſlodge ſome poſts which the Allies have there. We are impatient to hear whether this attempt will ſucceed better than that they lately undertook againſt Marpurg, &c.

Hague, March 22. Some private letters mention, in a confuſed manner, an advantage gain'd by the Pruſſians in Saxony. The great Courts have condeſcended to propoſe a Congreſs at Leipſick. The Courts of London and Berlin offer one at Breda. Some people ſay, that the Peace will be made without any Congreſs at all; and others, that all offers have been rejected at Vienna, unleſs Saxony is evacuated, and Silesia reſtored.

LONDON.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 25, 1760. Orders for the Court's change of mourning on Sunday next, the 30th inſt. for the late Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, viz.

The Ladies to wear black ſilk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, black and white fans and tippets, white necklaces and ear-rings.

The men to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles.

On Sunday the 6th of April the mourning to be changed again, viz.

The Ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets.

The men to continue in black full trimmed, and to wear coloured ſwords and buckles.

And on Sunday the 13th of April, the Court to go out of mourning. [*Gazette.*

Letters from Hamburgh mention that Gen. Fouquet had formed a deſign of carrying off or deſtroying a large Auſtrian magazine at Reichenberg in the circle of Buntzlau in Bohemia, but the enemy having received notice of his intention, prevented his deſign.

We hear from Conſtantinople, that the Grand Vizir having diſcovered great cabalings, tending to ſtir up a general inſurrection, had ſeized the ringleaders, put ſome of them to death, ſent others to the galleys, and baniſhed others for life.

We hear that his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward was yeſterday created Duke of Glouceſter. He that day entered into the 22d year of his age.

Monday the following bills were ſigned by commiſſion, viz. the bill for the better regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces when aſhore—the bill to enable the Earl of Sandwich, Welbore Ellis, and Robert Nugent, Eſqrs. to qualify themſelves for their places in Ireland, by taking the oaths in England—the bill to enable the Governors of the Charter-houſe to grant leaſes on ſome part of their eſtates in Middleſex—the bill for improving and preſerving the harbour of New Shoreham—to ſome bills to incloſe lands, repair roads, and ſeveral private bills.

Yeſterday the ſubſcribers to the eight millions, to be raiſed by four per cent. annuities for the ſervice of the preſent year, paid in their third payment of ten per cent. at the Bank of England.

They write from Paris, that the King is going to appoint Commiſſaries to examine ſeveral officers who are ſuſpected to have cauſed the miſcarriage of their fleets laſt year.

They alſo tell us, that ſix of the men of war at Toulon are ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Aſia.

They write from Leghorn of the 27th of Feb. that an Algerine Cortair had taken a Venetian ſhip, from the Levant, richly laden, and that the Captain and the whole crew were carried into ſlavery.

Monday laſt and yeſterday the Lords of Appeal ſat at the Cockpit, Whitehall, and ordered the Elizabeth, a Dutch ſhip, to be reſtored with coſts to the owner, that was ſome time ago taken by one of our privateers, Hendrick Plean, Maſter. And likewiſe the following ſhips were ordered to be reſtored to the owners, viz. De Hoop, Cornelius Bakker, Maſter; the Lennalle Poſt, Hans Evertie, Maſter; and De Unyheid, Jacob Hop, Maſter; all Dutch ſhips.

A ſhip from St. Domingo to Marſeilles is taken by the Gramont frigate, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Nancy, Fenning, from London to Jamaica, is taken and carried into Havre de Grace. She was one of the veſſels taken off Torbay, out of the Weſt-India fleet.

Monday a premium of 50 per cent. was given on the Taviſtock Indiaman, that ſailed from the Brazils the 30th of November laſt.

Extract of a letter, dated Dunkirk March 12, 1760, from Mark Thompſon Foſgrave, late a ſeaman belonging to the Reſolution victualler, John Hall Maſter, which drove from under the North Foreland on the 15th day of February laſt.

"There were twenty-three of us on board (including the Captain's Wife and Pilot) who are all loſt, except myſelf. We remained two days on the wreck; after which there were only five of us. We then made a ſmall float of our maſts and yards, and the ſhip broke entirely to pieces. We got upon the raft; but in leſs than an hour my four companions were quite dead. I remained on the raft three days; having been five days without a morſel to eat, and obliged to drink my own water. I was taken up by a Dutch fiſhing boat, and carried into Dunkirk, where I now remain in the hoſpital."

Thursday, March 27.

AMERICA.

Boſton, Jan. 7.

WE have advice from Halifax, that Captain Letory was ſhortly to ſail from thence for Caſco-bay, to take under her convoy the maſt-ſhip bound to the Weſt-Indies: That an armed ſchooner conſtantly lies at Mauger's Beach, the Officers of which, as alſo of the batteries, are to examine all veſſels that ſail from thence, to prevent carrying off any of the troops doing duty there; and that there is ſo good hay and ſtabling at Piſquid, near that place, that they adverti ſe to keep oxen at ſix and cows at five piſtareens per month, each.

We have alſo advice from Nova-Scotia, that ſeveral of the Provincial Officers, who went from hence, have been choſen members of the aſſembly of that province.

We hear that the privateer Game Cock, belonging to Providence, lying at an anchor near Fort Dauphin, in Hiſpaniola, was boarded and taken in the night by a French pettiauger privateer.

Extract of a letter from an inhabitant at the Bay of Honduras *to his friend in* Jamaica.

River's Mouth off Beleze, October 24, 1759.

"The Spaniards a few days ago came up this river, ſeized and carried away thirty-one Britiſh ſubjects, whom they confined and tortured with the utmoſt ſeverity, three loaded flatts and thirty Negroes, belonging to ſeveral Baymen: However, providentially one Capt. Owens coming to this place for a load, we gave him intelligence thereof, and begged his aſſiſtance in recovering our property from the Spaniards; which, after great importunity, he complied with; and it is ſolely to this Gentleman's good conduct that we owe our preſervation from being utterly ruined by the Spaniards; Capt. Owens having got together about fifty Britons in different crafts, compoſed a ſmall fleet, which he bravely heading, purſued, overtook, and defeated near 200 Spaniards, recovered our inhabitants, Negroes, four crafts, and two dories; the Captain has ſecured the Spaniſh Captain and eight private ſoldiers, and I believe will ſend them to Jamaica. However, I am afraid this circumſtance, together with the barbarities lately committed by the Spaniards at Carpenter's River, will make our ſtaying in this melancholy place very precarious."

LONDON.

Letters from Liſbon adviſe, that Count Docyras was returned from Salvaterra; and it was ſuppoſed that journey was undertaken in order to decide the fate of the ſtate priſoners; it is thought that in a few days they will know their doom; ſome it is thought will be put to death on the ſcaffold, others will be hanged, and the reſt baniſhed for ever, or impriſoned in ſome of our fortreſſes in Africa.

This day the temporary act, for prohibiting the diſtillation of ſpirits or low wines from all kinds of grain, expired.

Orders are given for erecting a ſcaffold in Weſtminſter-hall for the trial of the unfortunate Earl Ferrers, whoſe trial is fixed for the 16th of April next.

Laſt Wedneſday a cauſe came on to be tried at Rocheſter aſſizes, wherein two Swediſh Merchants were Plaintiffs, and a Captain of a privateer Defendant. The action was brought for a ſhip of the Plaintiffs, which the Defendant had taken, under pretence of his ſhip being a Pruſſian privateer; when the Jury, which was a ſpecial one, found a verdict for the Plaintiffs, and gave them 1000l. damages. The Council for the Plaintiffs were Mr. Harvey, Mr. Knowler and Mr. Feilde; and for the Defendant, Mr. Hanſell and Mr. Clarke.

On Friday laſt Edward Kemp alias Scamp, Richard Ingram, and Diverus Lee, three ſtrolling Gypſies, who poiſoned the hogs of Mr. Lee, of Sevenoakes in Kent, were convicted at Rochester aſſizes, and ſentenced to be impriſoned one year, and to find ſureties for their good behaviour for two years.

Thomas Howell and John Godfrey, convicted of obſtructing the Deputy Lieutenants of the Kentiſh Militia, were ordered to be impriſoned one year, and to find ſureties for their good behaviour for three years.

On Tueſday the 18th at the Aſſizes at Oakham Thomas Sculthorp was capitally convicted for robbing Mr. William Claypole of Belton in the county of Rutland in Ward-ey-lane. He behaved with great inſolence to the Judge during his trial, and no body appeared in his behalf.

At the Aſſizes held at Thetford for the county of Norfolk, which ended on Saturday ſe'nnight, William Bretnal, for ſtealing three neat beaſts; William Cooper, for ſtealing a mare; and James Robkins, for robbing Mr. Thomas Moore, Cornbuyer, of a ſilver watch, and upwards of 5l. in money, received ſentence of death.—The two former are reprieved, and Robkins's ſentence is reſpited.

Robert Williams, condemned laſt ſummer aſſizes held at the caſtle of Norwich, but afterwards reprieved, was ordered to be tranſported for fourteen years.

At the late Aſſizes at Thetford before Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, was tried the Quo Warranto cauſe proſecuted againſt Joſeph Cotman, Eſq; the preſent worthy Mayor of Yarmouth, when after a trial of eight hours, the Jury, without going from the bar, found a verdict for the Defendant, on all the fifteen iſſues, with the Judge's approbation. The only remaining queſtion in law is to be determined on the demurrer next term.

At the Aſſizes held at Bury, for the county of Suffolk, Benjamin Buck, and Thomas Buck, for ſtealing millenary and drapery goods; and Thomas Kerſey, for robbing on the highway, received ſentence of death. Woods, condemned laſt Bury Aſſizes, but afterwards reprieved, was ordered to be tranſported for fourteen years. Joſeph Pizzey, for ſtealing a watch, to be tranſported for ſeven years; and John Stebbing, one of the Thaxted gang, branded.

At the Aſſizes at Stafford, which ended on Saturday the 15th, Joſeph Wright, for ſetting fire to his maſter's barn, was capitally convicted; and Thomas Brown, for ſtealing money out of a box, was alſo capitally convicted; but reprieved.—Edward Shaw, for ſtealing ſeveral parcels of wheat, barley, &c. is to be tranſported for ſeven years; Obadiah Wood and Thomas Wood, two horſe-takers, for falſely ſwearing againſt Mr. Oldnall, a Farmer at Chaddeſley-Corbett, are to remain in goal three months, and then to be tranſported for ſeven years; and John Pagett, who was condemned at the Lent Aſſizes 1757, for a highway robbery, and broke out of goal, is to be tranſported for fourteen years. William Clark, who was condemned laſt aſſizes, is to remain in priſon.

Thurſday the aſſizes ended at Shrewsbury on the Crown ſide, when Thomas Kerby was capitally convicted for the murder of Samuel Bolton, Blackſmith, late of Upton near Shifnal, on Thurſday the 22d of Feb. 1759; his ſentence is to be hanged and anatomiſed; Edward Robiſon, John Cleaton, and Richard Child, were condemned for ſheep-ſtealing; Thomas Sankey, for the murder of his own child, a boy of about eleven years of age, was branded in the hand, and is to be impriſoned 12 months.—Thomas Kerby is to be executed this day; and Edward Robiſon's execution is fixed for Saturday the 5th of April. Cleaton and Child were reprieved.

Friday, March 28.

LONDON.

THE General Wall packet boat, Luttridge, is arrived at Falmouth from New-York. In her paſſage ſhe met with a French privateer, and after an engagement of an hour and a half, ſhe was taken and ranſomed for 2500l.

By advices juſt received from South Carolina we learn, that the Cherokee Indians had broke the Treaty made lately with Governor Lyttelton, and had committed great outrages and murders.

The Scots Tarvett, Chine, from Newcaſtle to Gibraltar, was taken off the Start by a French privateer, and carried into St. Malo's.

The Chriſtopher and Sarah, Pinhorn, from Figuera to Pool, is taken by a French privateer.

The Two Siſters, Daniel, from Bonny, is arrived at St. Thomas's on the coaſt of Africa, with 200 ſlaves.

Tueſday came on the election for a new Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, when on cloſing the ballot the numbers ſtood as follow, viz.

For Dr. Templeman	284
Dr. Maty	148
Mr. Doſſie	115
Dr. Mitchell	58

On which the firſt named Gentleman was declared duly elected.

We hear from Newcaſtle in Staffordſhire, that a cauſe which has been depending in Chancery ever ſince the year 1749, between two eminent Potters of Handly-Green, for 2l. 9s. 1d. was put an end to the 28th ult. by John Morton and Randle Wilbraham, Eſqs. to whom it was referred; when they determined that the Complainant filed his bill without any cauſe, and that he was indebted to the Defendant at the ſame time the ſum of 2l. 9s. 1d. which they awarded to him to pay, with a thouſand guineas coſt. On which occaſion there has been ſuch a general rejoicing, that bonfires were made in many places, and the bells in all the neighbouring churches were rung for three days together; and ſo much money was ſent by different perſons to the ringers and populace, that after they had drank what ale they could, there was ſuch an overplus remaining, as purchaſed 500 yards of ribband for cockades.

On Wedneſday night laſt John Clarke, who was tried at Reading aſſizes for Sodomy, and who was ordered to remain in gaol, to take his trial at the enſuing aſſizes for another affair of the ſame nature, hanged himſelf in his bedchamber; and Friday the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on his body, and brought in their verdict, *Felo de ſe*; and he was the next day buried in the highway near Reading.

Saturday John Vaughan, for robbing Farmer Simmonds on the highway, was executed at the gallows near Reading, purſuant to his ſentence at the laſt Reading aſſizes. His behaviour ſince his condemnation was very penitent and decent: he particularly exhorted his fellow ſoldiers (four companies of whom attended at his execution, and were drawn up round the gallows) to take warning by his untimely end; and he died truly ſenſible of the juſtice of his ſentence.

A Court-martial is ordered to be held for the trial of a foreigner, for the murder of his meſſmate and countryman, belonging to the Fame, at Plymouth; the deceaſed receiving ſuch contuſions in the fray, as proved his death a few hours after. The diſpute which gave riſe to this quarrel was about religion.

About two months ago a man belonging to the ſame ſhip was killed in a quarrel about a game at cards, and died inſtantly, on a blow being given him on the ſtomach. The ſurviving combatant in this affair was duly tried and acquitted.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. Francis Wilde, to the rectory of Knockin.

The Rev. Jeremiah Wilkes, M. A. to the Vicarage of Much-Aſton, Leiceſterſhire.

Major General Kingſley, to be Governor of Fort William in Scotland, in the room of Lieut. Gen. Onſlow, deceaſed.

Samuel Potts, Eſq; is appointed Comptroller of the General Poſt Office, in the room of his Uncle promoted to the place of Secretary; and Mr. Watts is made Deputy-Comptroller of the ſaid office.

William Michell, Eſq; of Lewes, Treaſurer of the Salt Office, in the room of Roger Mainwaring, Eſq; deceaſed

BIRTHS.

21. Mrs. Compton, wife of the Hon. Spencer Compton, Eſq; of a ſon, at his houſe in Yardly-Park, Northamptonſhire.

23. The Lady of the Hon. George Duff, of a ſon, at his houſe in Old Burlington-ſtreet.

24. The Counteſs of Waldegrave of a daughter, at the Earl's houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet.

The Lady of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bt. of a daughter, at his houſe in Bruton-ſtreet.

25. The Viſcounteſs Weymouth of a daughter, at Lord Weymouth's houſe, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare.

MARRIAGES.

Edward Bearcroft, of Droitwich in Worceſterſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Compton, ſiſter of Sir Walter Compton, Bart.

18. James Wilks, of Marſh Gate, Eſq; to Mrs. Combe, of Richmond, the Widow of Bennet Combe, of Handly, in the county of Dorſet, Eſq;

18. A Spaniard, who formerly had been a Cook on board a man of war, to a young woman of Deptford, who is his fifth wife. Their ages together make juſt 100, he being 76, and ſhe 24.

21. The Hon. John Roper, ſecond ſon to the Right Hon. Lord Teynham, to Mrs. Mendez, eldeſt daughter to Sir Francis Head, of the county of Kent, Bart.

Robert Dingley, Eſq; to Miſs Spencer, of Lamb-Abby in Kent.

22. The Rev. Mr. Francis Jones, Rector of Huntingfield in Suffolk, to Miſs Eliz. Maſſe, daughter of Mr. James Maſſe, of the pariſh of St. Peter le Poor in Old Broad-ſtreet.

DEATHS.

Sir John Strachan, at Hammerſmith.

Richard New, Eſq; of Goſport, who has been in the Commiſſion of the Peace for that county 40 years, and has ſerved the Office of High Sheriff for the ſame with the higheſt reputation.

Patrick Fitzgerald, Eſq; a relation to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kildare, at Marlborough in Wiltſhire.

William Dobree, Eſq; formerly a Merchant of this city; at Clapham, aged upwards of 90.

3. Archibald Sydterff, of Rochlaw, Eſq; at his houſe in Eaſt Lothian, in Scotland.

8. Count Beſtuchef Rumin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Paris, aged 75.

14. Mr. Pember, Maltſter and Soap-boiler, at Worceſter, of an apoplexy.

18. Mrs. Huſſam, widow of the late Col. Huſſam, at Ealing.

21. Lady Harriot Woolaſcott, only daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Fingall, at Woolhampton in Berks.

22. ——— Ford, a Porter at Queenhithe, of a fit in the ſtreet, near Doctors Commons; a Surgeon was ſent for to bleed him, but without any effect.

Mrs. Brooks, whoſe feet came off a few days ago, in Axe-yard.

23. Mr. Samuel Baldwin, Attorney at Law, in Maiden-lane, Covent-Garden.

25. Mr. Davis, Breeches-maker to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in Piccadilly.

From the MONITOR, *March* 22.

AS no objection can lie againſt the eſtabliſhment of a Militia in Scotland, either from the conſtitution of that government, or from its commercial intereſt; and as its uſefulneſs is indiſputable, why were the Scots excluded from this neceſſary conſtitutional means of protection? Why do they not enjoy the benefit of the Union in this important article of liberty? Can it be ſaid that they have forfeited their right as Britons? Will not the leaſt heſitation to the eſtabliſhment of a Scottiſh Militia, carry an imputation, either of cowardice, as if the ancient ſpirit of that kingdom was quite extinguiſhed; or that it is become a province to England? How ſuch an imputation would be reliſhed by a people, whoſe anceſtors by arms alone ſuſtained the reputation and power of their kingdom, is more than I am willing to ſuggeſt. It is moſt probable, that their Union with England would never have been effected, had they imagined that the communication of all the Rights, Privileges, and Advantages, which did then, or might thereafter belong to the ſubjects of either kingdom, as declared by the fourth article of the Treaty of Union, ſhould impower their united brethren, the Engliſh, to deny them the privilege of arms for their own defence, in the ſame degree and proportion, as they themſelves might at any time enjoy....

Scotland ſtands more in need of a Militia than England. By this eſtabliſhment every ſhire and townſhip would be protected; and thoſe coaſts, friths, and bays, which were, laſt year, left naked and expoſed to the violence of the enemy, by drawing the regular troops round Edinburgh, when an invaſion was meditating from France, might have been ſecured from thoſe dreadful apprehenſions, with which the whole coaſt was filled, without the power of making the leaſt reſiſtance. Beſides, it is well known, that when both kingdoms have been in danger, the fleet and army are more neceſſarily employed in the defence of that part of the iſland, where wealth and empire demand their aſſiſtance.

It has been inſinuated that the Scots are a reſtleſs, diſſatisfied, and rebellious people. The terror and diſgrace of the years 1715 and 1745 are produced to confirm this imputation, and thereby to prevent a Militia-Act for their kingdom. The injuſtice of ſuch a charge is moſt palpable. It is no more equitable to upbraid the Scottiſh nation with the univerſal ſpirit of rebellion, becauſe ſome of her natives were prevailed upon to favour the deſigns of France, than to accuſe every Engliſhman of bribery and corruption, becauſe ſome of them make merchandize of their votes. The ſimple fact is this: A few thouſand of the Highland Clans over-ran the country; which might, and would have been eaſily prevented, had the friends of liberty and of the government been truſted with arms, and not obliged with grief and indignation to ſubmit to the power of the ſword.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AS nothing contributes more to the harmony of a State than a due obſervance of the laws of God with conſtant attendance on divine worſhip, ſo it is pity there is not a better regulation in the conduct of Churches, &c. It happens that it is quite indifferent to me at what part of the town I go to Church (ſome one I chuſe) but I ſometimes am almoſt forbid entrance by the mercenary Pew-openers. For inſtance: As I have choſe lately to attend on a moſt Reverend Divine in an airy part of the ſuburbs, and as I did not care to enter upon quarterage for a ſeat in a pew, I imagined that, by making the Pew-woman a preſent of a ſhilling, I might expect admittance a ſecond or a third time; for, as my hearing is pretty good, I did not advance too high in the Church; accordingly on the next Sabbath-day I repaired thither again, while yet in remembrance, and was convinced of being known, by the extraordinary readineſs of the good old lady, whoſe eyes were more employed in watching the motions of my hands, than in directing her key to the lock of the pew, by which reaſon it was ſomewhat long before I gained admittance. However, to paſs to the next Sunday; when I entered the Church, and advanced with ſome confidence to the aforementioned matron, till within a pace or two, where, making a full ſtop, I was ſomewhat ſurprized at her indifference, tho' I ſaw myſelf ſtrictly ſurveyed from under her black bonnet, and, after a pauſe, muttered ſomething to herſelf; when, at the ſight of my Lady — coming in at the door, ſhe advanced in the Church to give her Ladyſhip admittance to the pew, leaving me to be the object of the congregation. Knowing that I had dealt as well with her as my ability would afford, or my appearance promiſed, I thought myſelf uſed rather ill than otherways, and I think it is in the power of Miniſters or Churchwardens to regulate and prevent ſuch ſort of exorbitance, which rages as much in the city as ſuburbs. It is requiſite the pariſhioners and other contributors be firſt ſerved with pews, and that, after the firſt leſſon is read, thoſe pews which are to ſpare be offered to ſtrangers; which, from the many complaints I have heard on this ſcore, I am confident would encourage the youths of this metropolis to frequent divine Service much oftener; the conſequence of the contrary I leave to the judgment of the impartial Reader,

and am,

Yours, &c.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	3½ Bank Ann. 1756, —
India Stock, ſhut.	3½ per cent. ditto 1758, 87½.
S. S. Stock, —	4 per cent. dit. 1760, 94⅜ ½
Old S. S. Ann. 84¼ a ½.	Bank circulation, 10s pr.
New S. S. Ann. 83¼.	India Bonds, 1l. pr.
Ditto 1751, —	Navy and Victualling Bills 8 per cent. diſc.
3 per cent Bank Red. ſhut.	Lott. Tick. 1760, 4l. 18s.
Ditto conſol. 81⅞ a 82.	Omnium ⅛ per cent. pr.
Ditto 1726, —	Script. 1760, 95⅛ a ½.
Ditto 1759, 81½.	
Ditto India Ann. ſhut.	

BANKRUPTS.

James Colwell, of St. Colomb, in Cornwall, Taylor, Linen-draper, Mercer, Dealer, and Chapman. To appear April 5 and 26, and May 3, at Mrs. Deborah Comiſh's the Globe Tavern in Exeter.

Job Bird, of St. Mary le Bon, Middleſex, Bricklayer. To appear March 27, April 2, and May 3, at Guildhall.

Joſeph Croſby, of St. John's, Wapping, Dealer and Chapman. To appear April 14 and 22, and May 3. at Guildhall.

William Yalden, of Overton, Hants, Dealer and Chapman. To appear March 31, April 1, and May 6, at Charles Lover's, the George Inn, in Winchieſter.

John Monger and Thomas Crowley, of Birmingham, Warwickſhire, Merchants, Dealers and Chapmen. To appear April 7, 8, and May 6, at Tho. Everit's, at the Wheat Sheaf, in Birmingham.

John Wiſm, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Ship Carpenter, Timber-merchant, and Chapman. To appear April 9, 10, and May 6, at Job Smith's, at the Wreſtlers, in Great Yarmouth.

William Parker, of Churchbroughton, Derbyſhire, Dealer and Chapman. To appear April 10, 17, and May 6, at Richard Harriſon's, the Talbot, in Derby.

John James of Saltaſh, in Cornwall, Merchant. To appear March 31, April 14, and May 6, (and not on the 3d of May, as mentioned in laſt Saturday's Gazette) at John Bicknell's, at the Prince George at Plymouth.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten wt. 4lb. 5oz. 8dr. 5d.
Quarter of a Peck Loaf Houſhold, 3¾ l.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	168	Males	249
Females . . .	127	Females . . .	198
In all	295	In all	447

Increaſed in the burials this week 67.

Diſeaſes.

Aged 21. Conſumption 94. Convulſions 115. Dropſy 18. Fever 54. Lunatick 3. Mortification 5. Small Pox 46. Stilborn 12. Teeth 19.

Caſualties.

Burnt 1. Drowned 1. Killed by accident 2.

THERE is juſt laid in a freſh Parcel of fine Iriſh Cloths of the beſt Fabrick, at 18d. and 2s. a Yard, and ſome exceeding fine and neat ditto, from 3s. to 6s. at FORSTER's Linen Warehouſes at *Charing-Croſs*, and in *Portugal-ſtreet, Clare-market*.

Alſo fine Clear Muſlins 8ll wide, and Yard and Half wide, from 5s. to 10s. a Yard; good ſtrong Iriſh Sheeting 1s. a Yard, fine ditto 18d. and 2s. ſuperfine at 3s. and 4s. a Yard; great Variety of Printed Linens and Cottons of the neateſt Patterns, from 20d. to 4s. a Yard; fine Muſlin Neckcloths at 2s. and 3s. a Piece; good Furniture Checks 1s. a Yard, fine ditto 15d.

The great Encouragement he has met with from the Publick, which he gratefully acknowledges, makes it his Intereſt to ſell always on the loweſt Terms, to engage the Continuance of their Favours.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe
London,	23s to 28s quar.	14s to 16s 6d	10s to 12s 6d	15s to 17s 6d	18s to 20s
Oxford,	7l 10 8l 10s	16s to 18s 6d	12s to 13s 9d	3s to 4s buſh	3s 6d to 4s
Abingdon,	6l 17s 6d to 8l load	15s to 19s 6d	12s to 14s 6d	3s to 4s 4d	3s 6d to 4s 6d
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	39s to 40s
Baſingſtoke,	7l 10s to 8l 6s	15s to 17s 6d	14s to 15s	20s to 24s	37s to 39s
Henley,	7l 5s to 8l 10s	15s to 18s 3d	13s 6d to 16s	21s to 22s	21s to 24s
Reading,	7l to 8l 10s	14s to 18s 6d	13s to 16s	21s to 24s	24s to 27s 6d
Warminſter,	34s to 48s quar.	14s to 16s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s
Devizes,	30s to 40s	16s to 18s 6d	14s to 15s 6d	23s to 30s	22s to 26s
Gloceſter,	3s 8d to 4s 6d buſh	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s to 2s 1d	2s 4½d to 2s 9d	
Birmingham,	3s 6d to 3s 10d	2s 2d to 2s 7d	1s 4d to 1s 7d		2s 10d to 3s 6d

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